LAO
LAB ONLY

LAO
LAB ONLY

OPERATION
AND
SERVICE MANUAL

MODEL LD-5M

SERIAL NO. 15493

SWEEP GENERATOR

Telonic INDUSTRIES, INC. BEECH GROVE, INDIANA

WARRANTY

TELONIC INSTRUMENTS AND ACCESSORIES

Products manufactured by TELONIC INDUSTRIES, INC. are guaranteed against defective materials and workmanship for a period of one year (vacuum tubes excepted) from date of purchase. This warranty does not apply to instruments that have been altered, improperly handled or damaged in any way beyond our control.

Instruments must be examined immediately upon receipt, since claims for damage in transit will not be honored by the carrier unless prompt action is taken.

CHANGES IN SPECIFICATIONS

The right is reserved to change the published specifications of equipment at any time, and to furnish merchandise in accordance with current specifications, without incurring any liability to modify equipment previously sold.

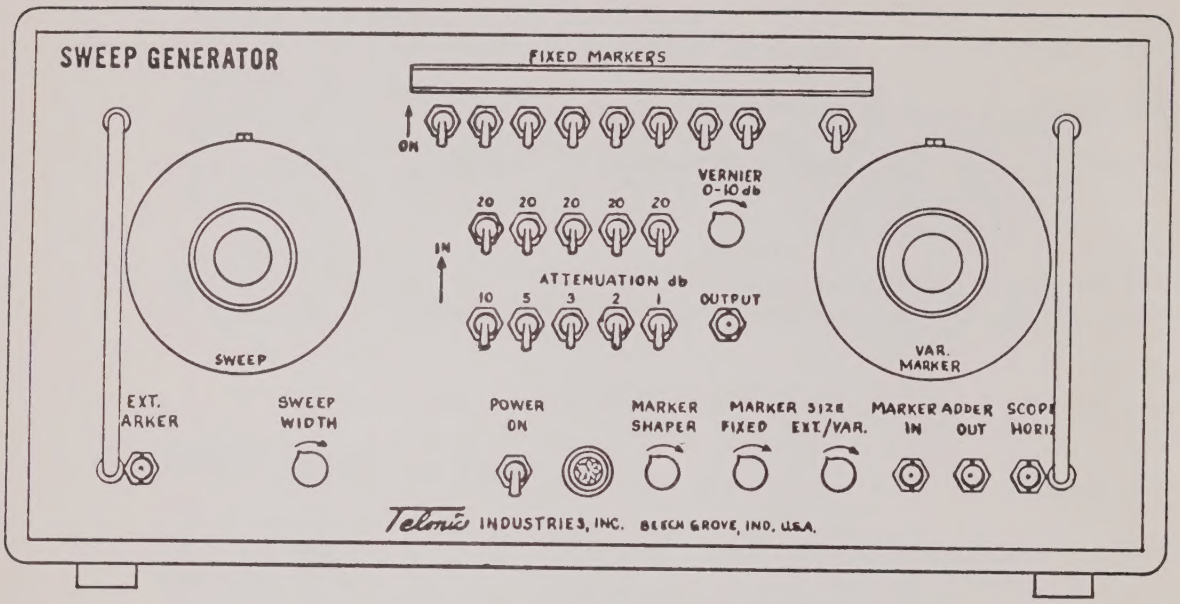
RETURNING EQUIPMENT TO FACTORY

Factory service is available for repair and readjustment of this instrument. However, a description of the trouble, plus the MODEL AND SERIAL NUMBERS of the unit should be forwarded FIRST, whereupon instructions for correcting the trouble OR authorization for returning the equipment will be given. This applies to all units, whether under warranty or not.

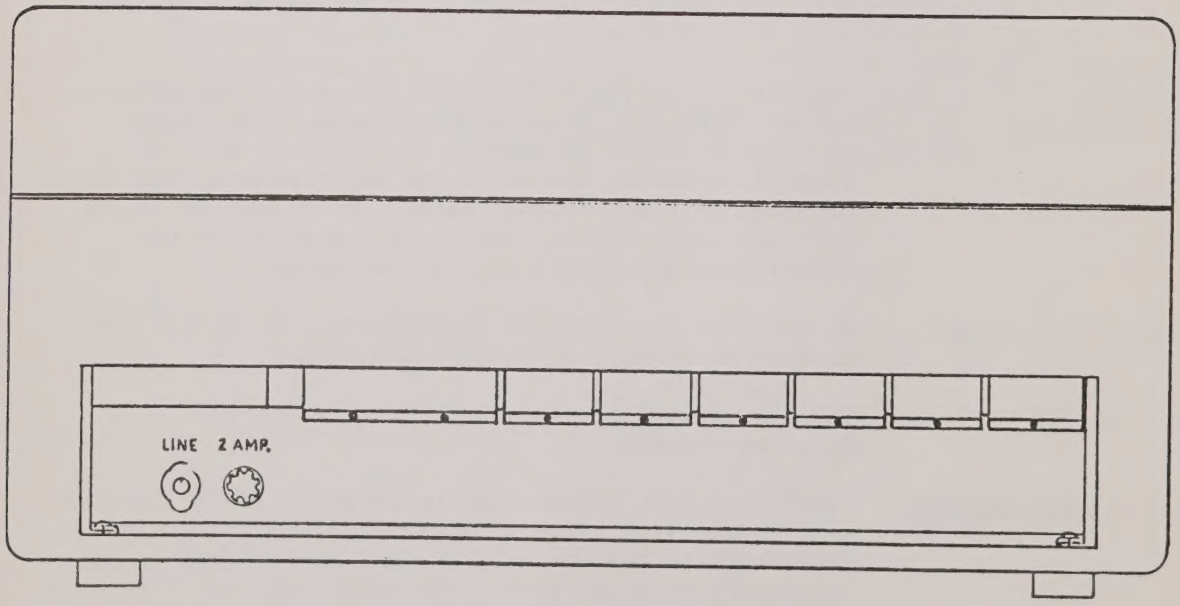
SPECIFICATIONS

MODEL LD-5M SWEEP GENERATOR

CENTER FREQUENCY	20 to 75 Mc
FREQUENCY RANGE	16 to 90 Mc
SWEEP WIDTH	0.05 - 40% of center frequency
OUTPUT	
Voltage	1 volt RMS.
Impedance	50 ohms.
Flatness	5% over maximum sweep width.
ATTENUATION	
Toggle Switch	20,20,20,20,20,10,5,3,2,1 db.
Vernier	0 to over 10 db.
DISPLAY LINEARITY	Normally below 1.2:1.
RADIATION	Less than 1 microvolt.
SWEEP RATE	Line Frequency (50-60 cps.)
ZERO BASE LINE	Oscillator off 50% of the time during return sweep.
SCOPE HORIZONTAL SWEEP	Approximately 40 volts peak to peak. (1 MΩ impedance)
SOURCE VSWR	Normally below 1.2:1.
POWER	115 v. 50/60 cps. Approximately 100 watts.
MARKER SYSTEM	
Birdy-By-Pass Marker Circuitry	The outputs of the marker oscillators and the external marker signal are mixed with a sample of the sweep oscillator signal to produce beatnotes or birdies. These birdies are amplified and superimposed upon the detected RF output signal before it is applied to the vertical scope input. Amplitude and width of the markers are adjustable over a wide range.
External Marker Input	An external CW signal of approximately 0.1 volts may be used to produce a "birdy" type marker.
Variable Marker	Calibrated variable marker over entire range. Accuracy - 0.4%.
Plug-in Crystal Markers	Provisions are included for up to eight single frequency or harmonic type plug-in crystal-controlled markers. These markers are optional and may be included in this instrument or added at a later date. See our literature for further details regarding these markers.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	Panel Size - 1/8" x 8 3/4" x 19". Chassis Size - 2" x 14 1/2" x 17".


SWEEP GENERATOR
FIXED MARKERS
ON
VERNIER
0-10 db
20 20 20 20 20
IN
ATTENUATION db
10 5 3 2 1
OUTPUT
SWEEP
VAR.
MARKER
EXT.
ARKER
SWEEP
WIDTH
POWER
ON
MARKER
SHAPER
MARKER
FIXED
SIZE
EXT/VAR.
MARKER
IN
ADDER
OUT
SCOPE
HORIZ
Telonic INDUSTRIES, INC. BEECH GROVE, IND. U.S.A.

FRONT

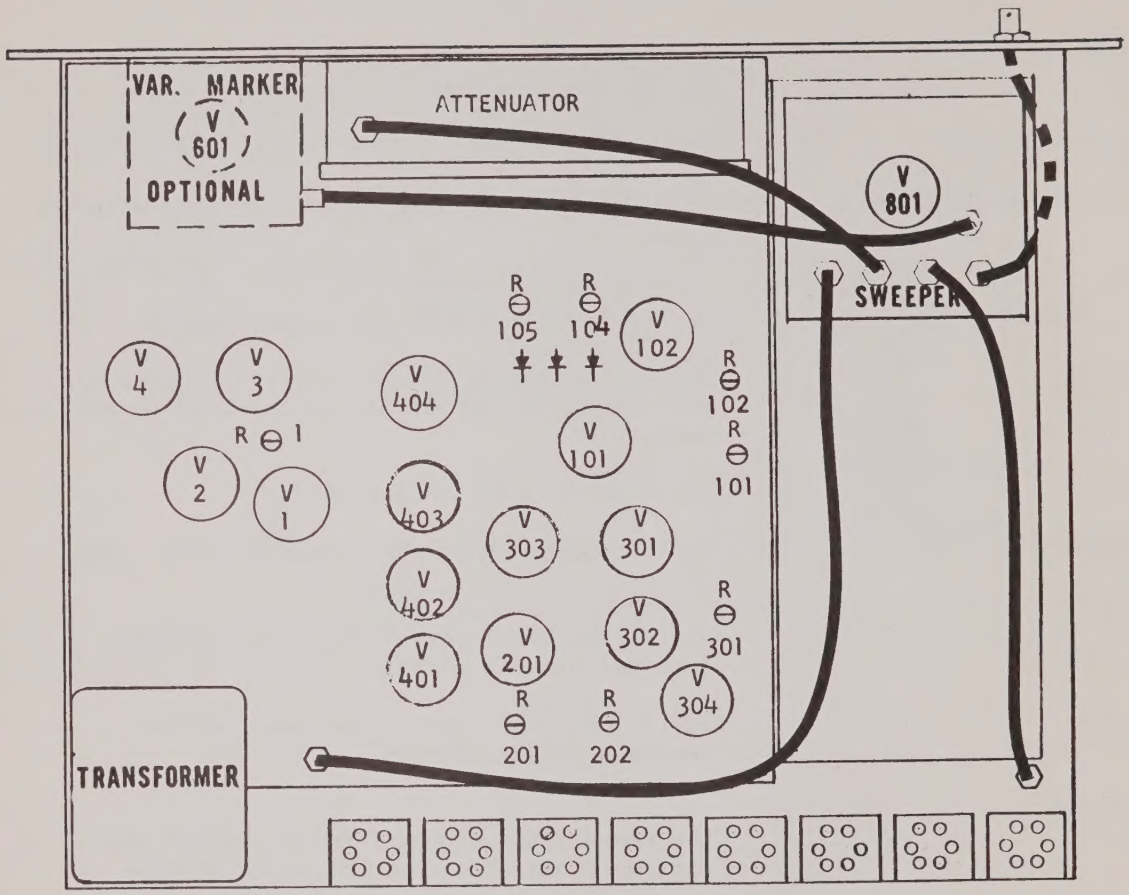

LINE 2 AMP.

REAR

DESCRIPTION OF FRONT PANEL

SWEEP DIAL	Indicates center frequency of the sweep oscillator at minimum sweep width.
VERNIER ATTENUATION	Provides 0-10 db. of vernier attenuation.
TOGGLE SWITCH ATTENUATOR	Provides the indicated amounts of step attenuation.
OUTPUT	RF sweep output - BNC Connector - impedance 50 ohms.
EXTERNAL MARKER	Marker input for external signal source.
SWEEP WIDTH	Varies the amount of drive current supplied to the saturable reactor and can be used to vary the sweep width.
POWER ON	Switches AC power ON and OFF.
MARKER SHAPER	Varies the width of the marker signals.
MARKER SIZE	
FIXED	Varies the amplitude of the fixed markers (crystal plug-in units).
EXT/VAR	Varies the amplitude of the external and variable marker signals.
MARKER ADDER	
IN	The demodulated signal from the device being tested is fed into this connector so that marker signals may be superimposed.
OUT	This connector should be connected to the vertical input terminals of the scope for viewing the demodulated signal and markers.
SCOPE HORIZONTAL	This connector should be connected to the scope horizontal amplifier input.
FIXED MARKERS	These switches supply B+ to the fixed markers (crystal plug-in units) when in the ON position.
VARIABLE MARKER (Optional Equipment)	
DIAL	Calibrated dial indicates the frequency of the marker.
SWITCH	Supplies B+ to the variable marker when in the ON position.

CHASSIS LAYOUT
Top View

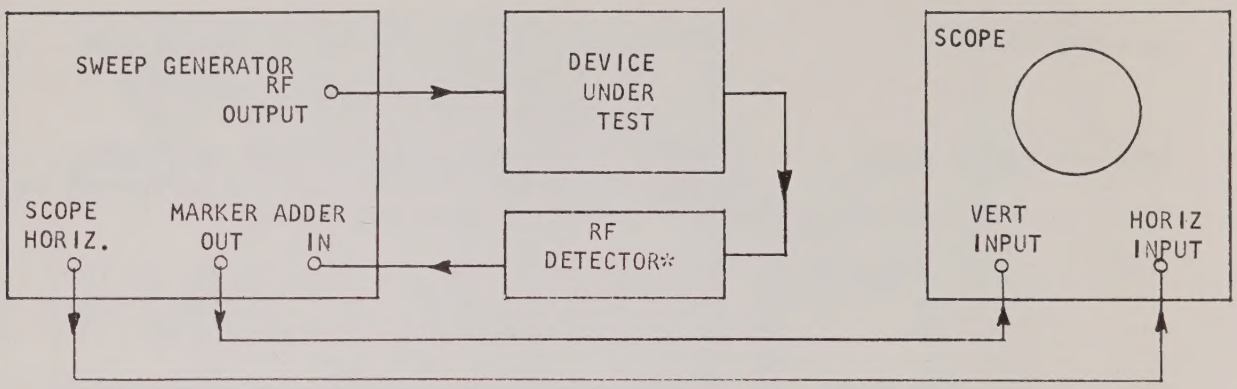


V1	5651
V2	6AU6
V3	EL84/6BQ5
V4	EL84/6BQ5
V101	12AX7
V102	EL84/6BQ5
V201	12AX7
V301	6AU6
V302	12AX7
V303	6AU6
V304	EL84/6BQ5
V401	12AX7
V402	12AX7
V403	12AX7
V404	12AX7
V601	12AV7 (optional)
V801	12AV7

DESCRIPTION OF CHASSIS CONTROLS

R1 - B+2 ADJUST	This control varies the bias on the amplifier, V2, for the B+ regulator, V3, and is adjusted to produce a regulated B+ voltage (B+2) of 175 volts.
R201 - BLANKING PHASE	This control adjusts the phase of the Blanking Pulse with reference to the phase of the Horizontal Sweep Voltage and the Sweep Oscillator.
R202 - BLANKING WIDTH	This control is the grid resistor for the Blanking Pulse Generator, V201. It is adjusted to blank one-half of the sweep cycle to produce a zero base line.
R101 - SWEEP WIDTH LIMIT	This potentiometer controls a voltage supplied to the front panel SWEEP WIDTH control and is used to adjust the sweep width when the front control is set at maximum.
R102 - CENTERING	Controls the average current through the saturable reactor which in turn controls the center frequency of the Sweep Oscillator.
R105 - LINEARITY	Adjusts the Display Linearity of the high frequency side.
R104 - LINEARITY	Adjusts the Display Linearity of the low frequency side.
R301 - LEVEL MAXIMUM	This control adjusts the average B+ voltage supplied to the Sweep Oscillator and is used to adjust the maximum RF Output to a value as shown on the specification sheet.
R302 - LEVEL MINIMUM	This control performs no function on this unit.

OPERATING INSTRUCTION



TYPICAL SET UP - The following procedure is recommended for setting up this instrument in test position.

1. Connect unit to proper power line voltage and turn POWER ON switch to ON position.

2. Make connections to the scope, the device under test, and RF Detector as shown above. All connectors located on the sweep generator are BNC type and it is recommended that RG cable be used for all connections. This insures good ground connection between each device, minimizes hum, leakage from unit and pick up of spurious external signals. The cable that is used to connect the RF OUTPUT to the device under test should match the impedance of the sweep generator. If the input impedance of the device under test is different than the impedance of the sweep generator, a matching network should be used to insure a constant input signal.

3. Adjust the RF output level by means of the OUTPUT LEVEL or VERNIER ATTENUATOR control and the step RF ATTENUATOR to the proper input signal for the device being tested. Failure to do this will result in incorrect reading on the scope.

4. Adjust the SWEEP WIDTH control and center frequency SWEEP DIAL to cover the desired frequency range.

5. MARKERS
   Markers may be produced by one or more of the following methods depending on the specific unit.
   A. Plug-in crystal markers (C type).
   B. Plug-in crystal harmonic markers (CDH or CH type).
   C. Internal variable marker.
   D. External CW Signal.
   First turn on marker unit or inject external CW signal and adjust MARKER SIZE and SHAPER until markers are of a convenient size and width.

*See Telonic literature for detector recommended for use with this instrument.

INTERNAL CONTROL ADJUSTMENT

THE INTERNAL CONTROLS are adjusted at the factory and normally do not require any readjustment, however, should it be desirable to check these adjustments, follow these Steps:

1 - Connect the unit as shown under operating instructions but omit the device under test. The recommended detector for this unit is the Telonic XD-8 for units with 50 ohm RF output impedance and the Telonic XD-9 for units with 75 ohm RF output impedance. Turn unit on.

2 - B+2 ADJUSTMENT: Adjust R1 to provide a regulated B+ voltage of 175 volts (blue wire).

3 - BLANKING PHASE and WIDTH ADJUSTMENT: Adjust the BLANKING PHASE control, R201, and the BLANKING WIDTH control, R202, to produce a rectangular pattern on the scope.

4 - RF OUTPUT LEVEL ADJUSTMENT: Adjust LEVEL MAXIMUM CONTROL, R301, until the vertical height of the pattern equals the peak to peak RF voltage shown on the specification sheet, Page 1. Since the RF Detector is approximately 90% efficient, the actual RF output voltage will be slightly higher than the voltage shown on the scope.

MARKERS MUST BE PROVIDED FOR THE FOLLOWING ADJUSTMENTS

5 - CENTERING ADJUSTMENT: This adjustment can be made indirectly by checking the accuracy of the sweep dial calibration. Set the sweep dial to its mid frequency position and the sweep width control to minimum. The centering control R102 can now be adjusted to correct any inaccuracy in the dial calibration.

6 - SWEEP WIDTH ADJUSTMENT: With the SWEEP WIDTH control on the Front Panel in its maximum clockwise position, adjust the SWEEP WIDTH LIMIT, to provide the maximum sweep width as shown on the specification sheet, Page 1.

LINEARITY CHECK

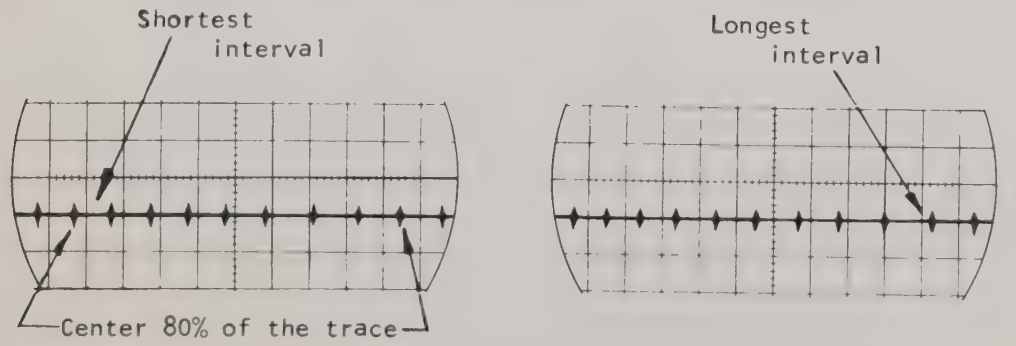
With the controls set as at the conclusion of the SWEEP WIDTH adjustment procedure, adjust the center frequency until ten 1 Mc marker intervals occupy the full trace and adjust the horizontal gain of the oscilloscope for a 10 cm trace.

NOTE

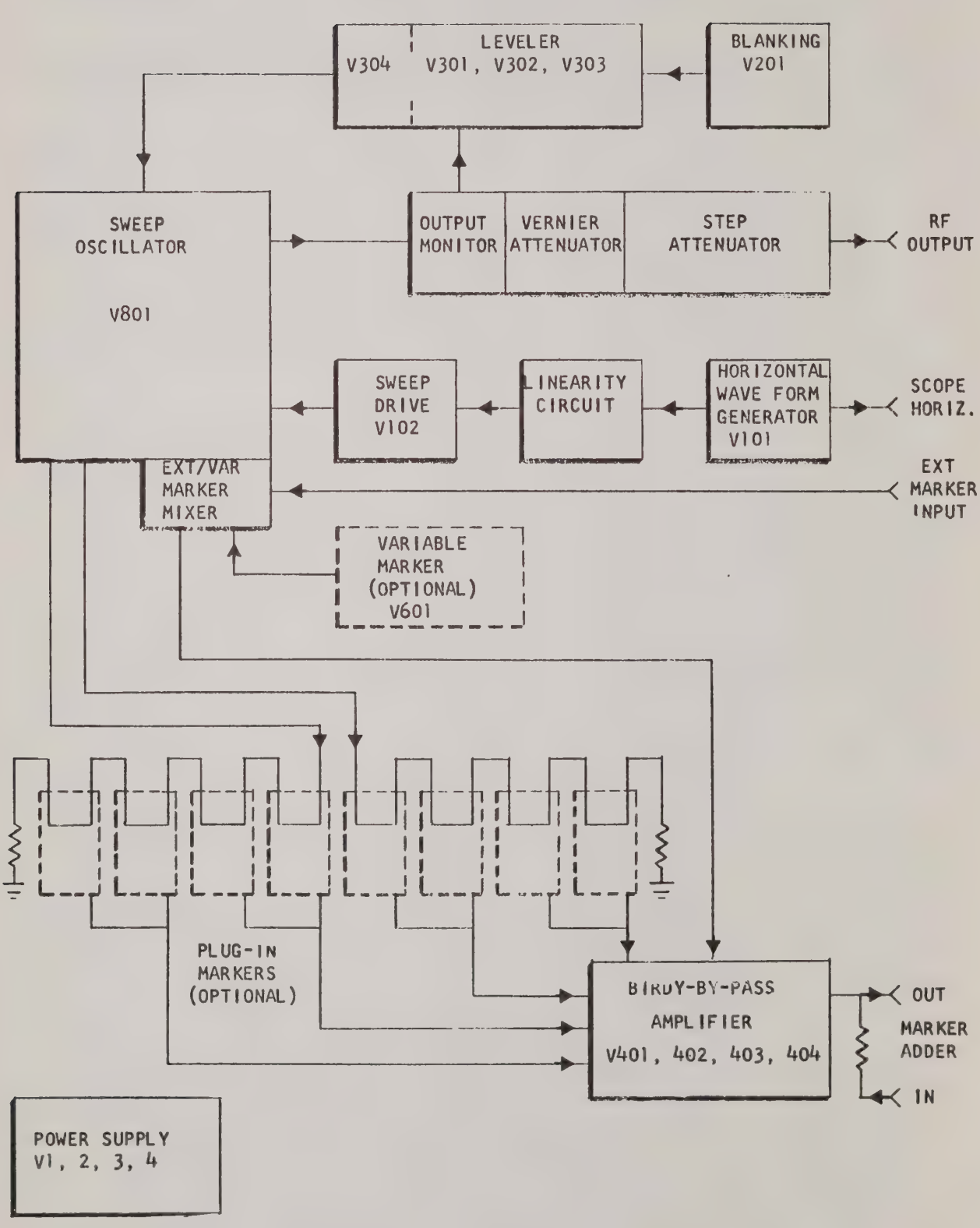
Linearity measurements are made over the center 80% of the display

Locate the shortest and longest marker intervals in the center 80% (8 cm) of the oscilloscope trace. Readjust the horizontal gain so that the shortest interval occupies exactly one cm. (Refer to figure below.)

Adjust the position of the trace so that the longest marker interval begins on a graticule line and measure the length of the interval. (Refer to figure below). The length in centimeters indicates the linearity ratio. The acceptable linearity for the LD-5 is 1.2:1 Maximum.



BLOCK DIAGRAM



SWEEP OSCILLATOR: The sweep oscillator is a fundamental frequency type and uses a saturable reactor to obtain the sweep. This sweep voltage is adjusted to the desired center frequency by varying the oscillator tank capacity with the Front Panel Sweep Dial.

SATURABLE REACTOR: The saturable reactor consists of a signal winding and a control winding. The inductance of the signal winding is varied at a 60 cycle rate by the control winding current. This varying current is supplied by the sweep drive tube V102. The average current through this tube is adjusted by varying the bias on the grid by means of the CENTERING Control. This current will partially saturate the signal winding and set the operating point of the saturable reactor so that as the current is varied above and below this value, the inductance of the signal winding will also vary linearally above and below its partially saturated value.

LINEARITY CIRCUIT: Saturable reactors exhibit some nonlinearity when operating at maximum sweep width. As the current increases in the control winding and the reactor begins to saturate, the inductance change for a given current change becomes smaller. To correct this, the 60 cycle sawtooth drive voltage applied to the grid of the sweep drive tube is shaped by the linearity circuit which consists of 3 diodes and a biasing network for the diodes. The effect of this circuit is to cause the current in the control circuit to change at a faster rate as the reactor approaches saturation, thus counteracting the slower inductance change.

HORIZONTAL SWEEP AND SATURABLE REACTOR DRIVE VOLTAGE: The sawtooth voltage for the scope horizontal sweep and the saturable reactor drive tube is produced by V101. A 6.3 volt sine wave is applied to the grid of one of the triode sections of V101. The tube then clips and amplifies the grid signal so that a square wave is produced at the plate. This square wave is then integrated by an RC network in the plate circuit to produce the sawtooth voltage. This sawtooth voltage is then applied to the second triode section of V101, which is connected as a cathode follower and produces the same sawtooth voltage. This voltage is then applied to the horizontal output connector on the Front Panel and to the linearity circuit.

BLANKING CIRCUIT: The purpose of the blanking circuit is to produce a zero base line by removing B+ from the sweep oscillator during the sweep retrace. The blanking voltage is originated by a square wave producing circuit. A phased 6.3 volt sine wave is squared and amplified by the blanking tube. This square wave output of V201 controls V304 (EL84), the sweep oscillator voltage regulator tube, and thus deprives the sweep oscillator of voltage during one-half of each cycle. PHASE and WIDTH Controls are provided for adjusting this blanking voltage to coincide with the horizontal and sweep drive signals.

AUTOMATIC OUTPUT LEVELING CIRCUITRY: The sweep oscillator output is detected by the monitor, amplified in a D.C. amplifier, and used to control the plate voltage of the sweep oscillator. The LEVEL Control adjusts the bias on the first stage of the amplifier. This causes the DC levels in the entire amplifier to change, and varies the average B+ supplied to the sweep oscillator from a minimum of 25V to over 100V. A small decrease in the monitor voltage causes a large increase in the B+ supplied to the RF oscillators, and thus counteracts any amplitude variation. The operation of this circuit and of the sweep oscillator can be checked at the feed-thru

capacitor on the end of the Attenuator Box or Pin 1 of V301. The waveform at this point will normally show a flat output level over the entire band. Adjusting the LEVEL Control will change this level.

The monitor circuit consists of two (2) diodes in a full wave voltage doubler circuit. The use of the full wave detector prevents erroneous leveling information from occurring due to harmonic content and also provides a higher sampling voltage to control the leveling amplifier. The crystal diodes are mounted in such a way as to produce a negative output which is equal to about 75% of the peak to peak RF voltage.

POWER SUPPLY: The power transformer output of 140 volts AC is fed into a half wave voltage doubler, using silicon rectifying elements CR1 and CR2. B+ is taken off the capacity input filter to provide +375 volts unregulated to the plates of V3, (B+ Regulator Pass Tube), V304 (Oscillator Pass Tube), and V4 (Marker B+ Pass Tube).

B+2 is the output of the electronic regulator circuit, consisting of V2 and V3, and provides +175 volts regulated. Potentiometer R1 controls the operating point of V2, regulator amplifier, and is set for proper B+2 output voltage.

B+3 is obtained by biasing the grid of V4 at approximately 85 volts positive, which causes current to flow through cathode resistor R20. The voltage at Pin 3, V4, is supplied to the Plug-In Markers and maintains its regulation due to the low impedance characteristics of the cathode follower circuit and provides approximately 100 volts.

The B- voltage is obtained by the half wave Silicon rectifier CR3. Regulator tube V1 maintains this voltage at -82 volts, and supplies bias voltage to the leveler circuit as well as a reference voltage for the electronic regulator.

Resistor R4 acts as a fuse, protecting the transformer and rectifiers from overload.

The primary of the power transformer is normally wired for 115 volt AC line operation. However, it can be converted to operate from a 230 volt AC source if desired. This conversion is described in the Maintenance Section.

MARKER SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

GENERAL

A sample of the sweep signal is mixed with the fundamental or a harmonic of the crystal plug-in marker units, variable marker, or external signal to produce beat notes or birdies. These birdies are then amplified and superimposed upon the demodulated swept signal and applied to the vertical amplifier of the oscilloscope. The size and shape of the marker may be varied over a wide range by the size and shaper controls of the birdy amplifier.

VARIABLE MARKER

The variable marker oscillator uses a twin triode in a balanced, push-pull oscillator arrangement using cross-coupled plate to grid feedback. The frequency of this oscillator is controlled by varying the oscillator tank capacity with the front panel frequency dial.

The output from the variable marker oscillator is then fed into a crystal diode mixer where it is mixed with a sample of the sweep oscillator signal. The resultant birdy is then fed into the birdy-by-pass amplifier.

EXTERNAL MARKER INPUT

The CW signal from the external marker input is fed into the same mixer as the variable marker, where it is mixed with a sample of the sweep signal to produce birdies. The resultant birdy is then fed into the birdy-by-pass amplifier.

PLUG-IN-MARKERS

This unit has provisions for a maximum of eight single frequency type crystal marker units, or four harmonic type crystal markers, or any combination. Each harmonic marker occupies the space of two single frequency markers.

Two sweep sample outputs are available from the sweep oscillator, in order to minimize coupling between markers signals. Harmonic and single frequency markers should not be fed from the same sweep sample line.

SINGLE FREQUENCY MARKERS ("C" TYPE)

These crystal markers are self-contained plug-in units. Additional units at other frequencies (within the range of the sweep generator) may be ordered and substituted for the original units.

The crystal oscillator units include the tube, crystal, oscillator tuning, crystal diode mixer and a tuned circuit selecting the sweep input frequency. A test point is provided for easy adjustment of the overtone crystal oscillator (this circuit used above 12 mc). In making this adjustment, the crystal oscillator coil slug is adjusted for near maximum voltage at the test point. This is usually in the order of 2-5 volts as measured with a VTVM. The adjustment should be made just slightly off the peak on the low inductance side, since the effects of tuning are critical on the other side of the resonance curve. Crystal oscillators below 12 mc. are Pierce type oscillator circuits which require no tuning.

By tuning the sweep sample coil, the frequency of the sweep input signal can be varied and thus minimize unwanted markers generated from other harmonics of the crystal oscillator. The amplitude can be varied by adjusting the coupling.

HARMONIC MARKERS (CDH TYPE)

Harmonics of a crystal controlled oscillator are amplified and mixed with a portion of the sweep signal to produce a uniform display of markers at regular intervals across the sweep range. Markers will appear at intervals determined by the crystal frequency. A frequency of 5 mc. is used on models to approximately 500 mc. and 10 mc. on models above 500 mc. Crystal accuracy is $\pm$ .005%.

POWER SUPPLY: Since a defect in the power supply will affect all circuits, it should be checked for proper operation before proceeding to other circuits.

SUPPLY	NOMINAL VALUE	NORMAL VARIATION	NORMAL RIPPLE	WIRE COLOR*
AC Line	115V	---------	------	------
B+1	375	±15 volts	6 to 15 volts	Red
B+2	175	±.5 volts	12 to 25 millivolts	Blue
B+3	100	+5-10 volts	15 millivolts to .5 volts	Orange
B-	-82	±2 volts	100 millivolts	White
6.3 "A"	6.3V AC	Main filament supply		Heavy Duty Green
6.3 "B"	6.3V AC	180° out of phase with supply "A". Source of phasing and filament voltages.		Heavy Duty Gray
6.3 "C"	6.3V AC	Isolated filament voltage for tubes with cathodes above ground.		Heavy Duty Brown

Next: If power supply is operating normal, use the block diagram to isolate the trouble to a major section. Check tubes, diodes, and adjustment of Front Panel and printed wiring board controls located within that section (see Page 7 for adjustment procedure). By the use of the schematic, ordinary difficulties encountered can be readily located and remedied. The following trouble-shooting chart is an additional aid to servicing:

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSE AND REMEDIES
Pilot Light Off and Unit Fails to Operate	Fuse open - replace. If second fuse opens - look for cause of overload, shorted wiring, components, etc.
B+1 Off Value or Excessive Ripple	Check R4, C1, CR1, and CR2.
B+2 Off Value or Excessive Ripple	Check R1 for proper adjustment. Check R15, it will burn out if B+2 is overloaded. Check V1, V2, V3, tubes and circuitry.
B+3 Off Value or Excessive Ripple	Check R17 and R21 (these resistors adjust the voltage on the grid of V4, a cathode follower, which in turn determines the voltage on the cathode). Check R18 (this resistor will burn out if B+3 is overloaded). Check V4 and C2.
B-Off Value or Excessive Ripple	Check C3, C4, C5, CR3, R3, R5, and R6. Check V1 to see if it is lit properly (should be a steady orange glow).
V1 Not Lit Properly	If replacing V1 and checking the above parts does not remedy the trouble, check the line voltage. Low line voltage could cause this trouble. Reducing the value of R3 slightly will usually eliminate this difficulty.

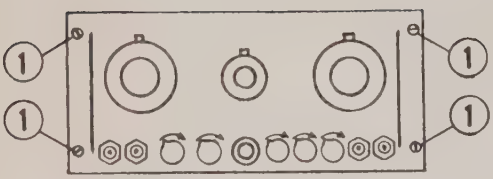
*Wire colors do not apply to shielded wires - single wires only.

R.F. Output is Low or Zero	Check R313 - this resistor will burn out if the B+ to the sweep oscillator is overloaded. Check B+ to the sweep oscillator, cathode of V304. It should be a positive square wave of 25-100 volts and should vary as the OUTPUT LEVEL control varies. If it is normal, look for RF difficulties, defective tube, components, shorted or open wiring, etc. If the voltage is low and does not respond to the LEVEL control, remove first V303 and then V201. When either of these tubes conducts, the voltage on the grid of V304 (pin 2) is reduced and thus decreases the B+ to the sweep oscillator. If removal of V201 allows the B+ on V304 (pin 3) to return to normal, check the blanking tube, controls, and associated circuitry. If removal of V303 causes the B+ to return to normal, check the LEVELER controls, V301 and V302, tubes, and associated circuitry.
Poor Leveling	Replace monitor diodes. Also replace V301, V302, and V303. V301 is the most critical since it is in the first stage of the D.C. coupled amplifier. Resetting the printed circuit LEVEL controls is sometimes necessary if these tubes are replaced.
Weak Markers	Replace 1N82 or 1N34 crystal diode mixer. Check Birdy-By-Pass Amplifier, tubes and circuitry.
No Horizontal Output	Look for difficulty in the sawtooth circuitry V101.
Insufficient Sweep Width	Check adjustment of CENTERING and LINEARITY controls. (See Page 7).
Poor Display Linearity	Check diodes CR101, 102, and 103. Check LINEARITY controls. (See Page 7).
Sweep Dial Off Calibration	Check adjustment of CENTERING control. (See Page 7). Replace sweep oscillator tube V801.

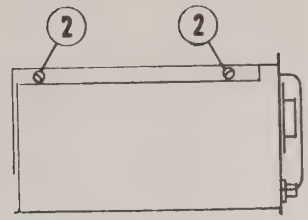
CONVERSION FOR 230 VOLT POWER LINES

The dual primary of the power transformer is normally wired in parallel for use on 115 volt AC lines. If desired, the windings can easily be reconnected in series for use with 230 volt power. With the aid of the Chassis Layout, bottom view, locate terminals 1, 2, 3, and 4. Remove the jumper wires between terminals 1 and 2 and between terminals 3 and 4. Then install a jumper wire between terminals 2 and 3.

RACK MOUNTED UNIT



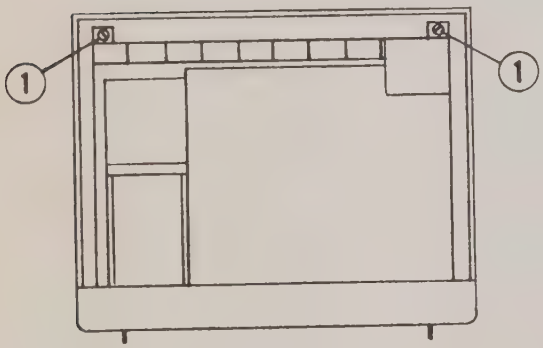
FRONT



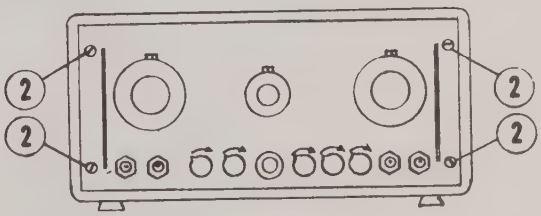
SIDE

Unit has front panel slotted or drilled for standard RTMA Mounting. Position unit in rack and install mounting screws in holes marked 1.
Dust cover removal: Remove four #8-32 thread-cutting screws, marked 2 (two on each side) and lift off cover for easy access to chassis.

CABINET MOUNTED UNIT



TOP



FRONT

To remove chassis from cabinet; first remove the two #8-32 screws (marked 1 on top view above) at the back of the chassis (one on each side). These screws fasten the chassis to the cabinet guide rails. Second, remove the four #10-32 screws (marked 2 in front view above). The screws hold the panel to the cabinet.

Slide chassis out of cabinet by pulling forward on the two front panel handles.

To replace chassis in cabinet, insert the flanges on the bottom of the chassis side panels into the slot of the cabinet guide rails. Push chassis back into cabinet far enough for the slots in the side panel flanges to align with the retained nut in guide rail. Install the two #8-32 screws and tighten securely. Replace the four #10-32 screws in the front panel.

PART VALUE INFORMATION

SCHEMATIC PART DESIGNATION	
C	Capacitor
CR	Crystal Rectifier, Germanium Diode
F	Fuse
I	Incandescent Pilot Light
J	Jack or termination, Coaxial Connector
K	Cable
L	Coil
M	Meter or Motor
P	Plug, Coaxial Connector
R	Resistor, Fixed or Variable
S	Switch
T	Transformer
V	Tube
Z	Miscellaneous

SCHEMATIC VALUE ABBREVIATION	
Ω	ohms
K Ω	1,000 ohms
M Ω	1,000,000 ohms (megohms)
µf, uf	Microfarad
pf	Picofarad
µh, uh	Microhenry
mh	Millihenry

RESISTORS - All resistors are 1/2 watt ± 10%, and are shown in ohms, unless otherwise specified.

NOTE: Resistors in the attenuator pads are ± 2%.

CAPACITORS - All Capacitors are shown in picofarads (pf) unless otherwise specified.

COILS - All coils are shown in microhenries (µh) unless otherwise specified.

PARTS LOCATION - F.P. Front Panel
P.C.B. Printed Circuit Board
R.P. Rear Panel
C.H. Chassis
T.P. Test Point

PARTS NUMBERS - LOCATION INFORMATION

1 - 99 - Power Supply
101 - 199 - Horizontal and Alternate Sweep Drive Circuit
201 - 299 - Blanking
301 - 399 - Leveler
401 - 499 - Birdy-By-Pass
501 - 599 - Mixer & Plug-In Markers
601 - 699 - Variable Markers
701 - 799 - Attenuators
801 - 899 - Sweep Oscillator and Sweep Drive Circuit
901 - 999 - Modifications and Special Circuits

*Indicates value of component adjusted at factory, and may deviate from value shown on print.

—O— 16 Indicates printed circuit board terminal.

N O T I C E

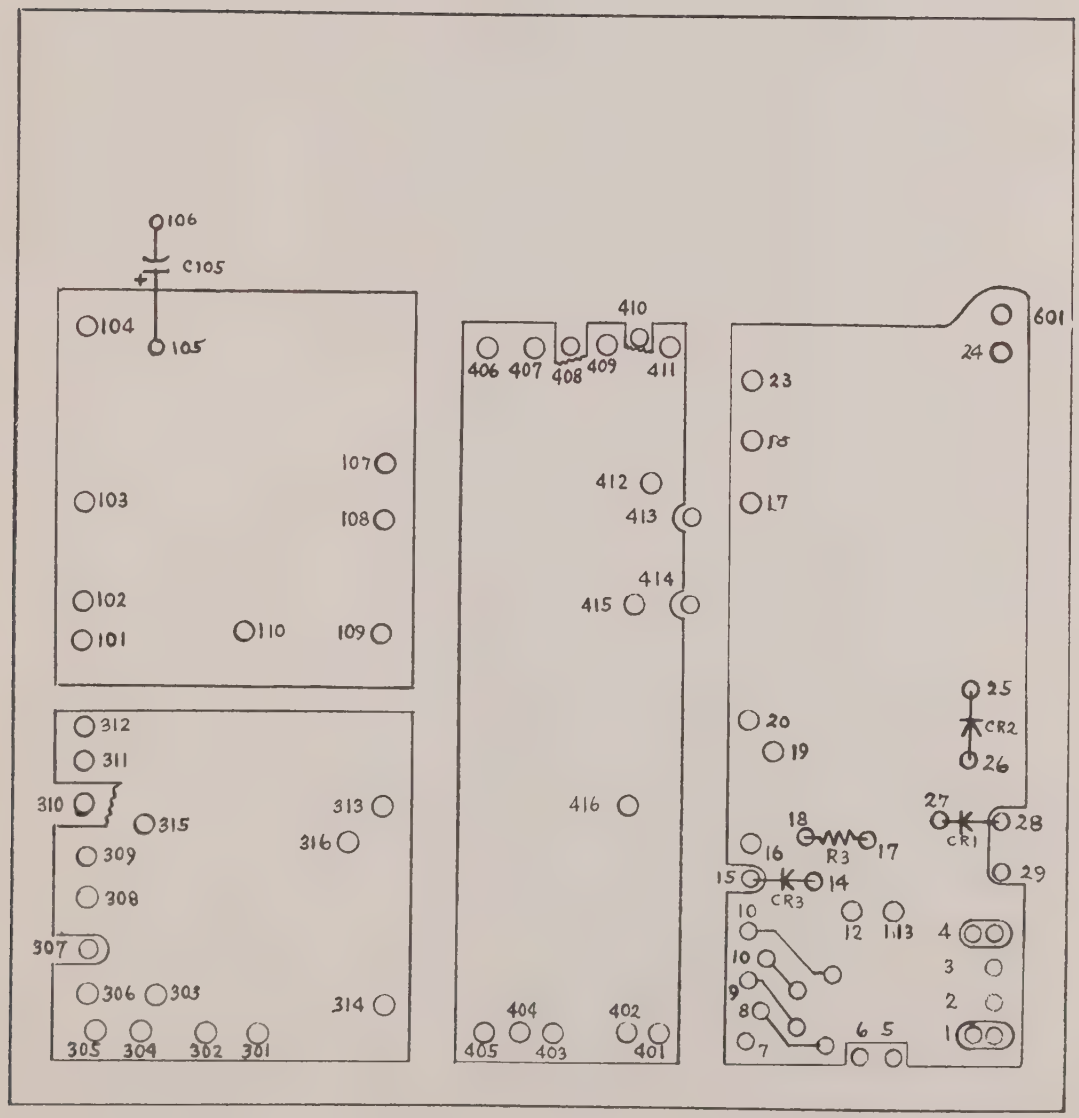
RED LACQUER IS USED TO INDICATE FASTENINGS THAT SHOULD NOT BE DISTURBED FOR ORDINARY SERVICE, AND TO SECURE ADJUSTABLE CONTROLS.

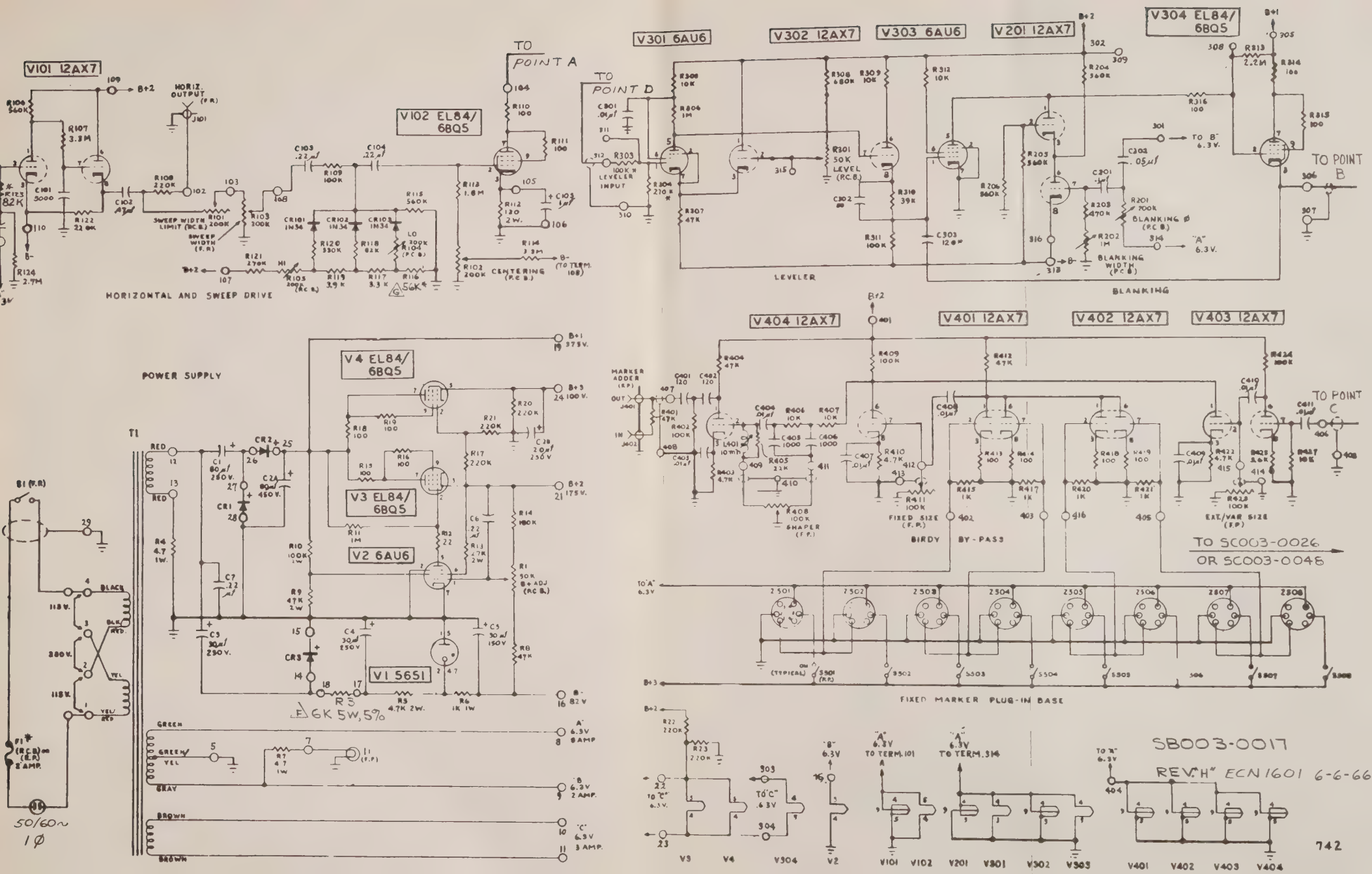
CHASSIS LAYOUT

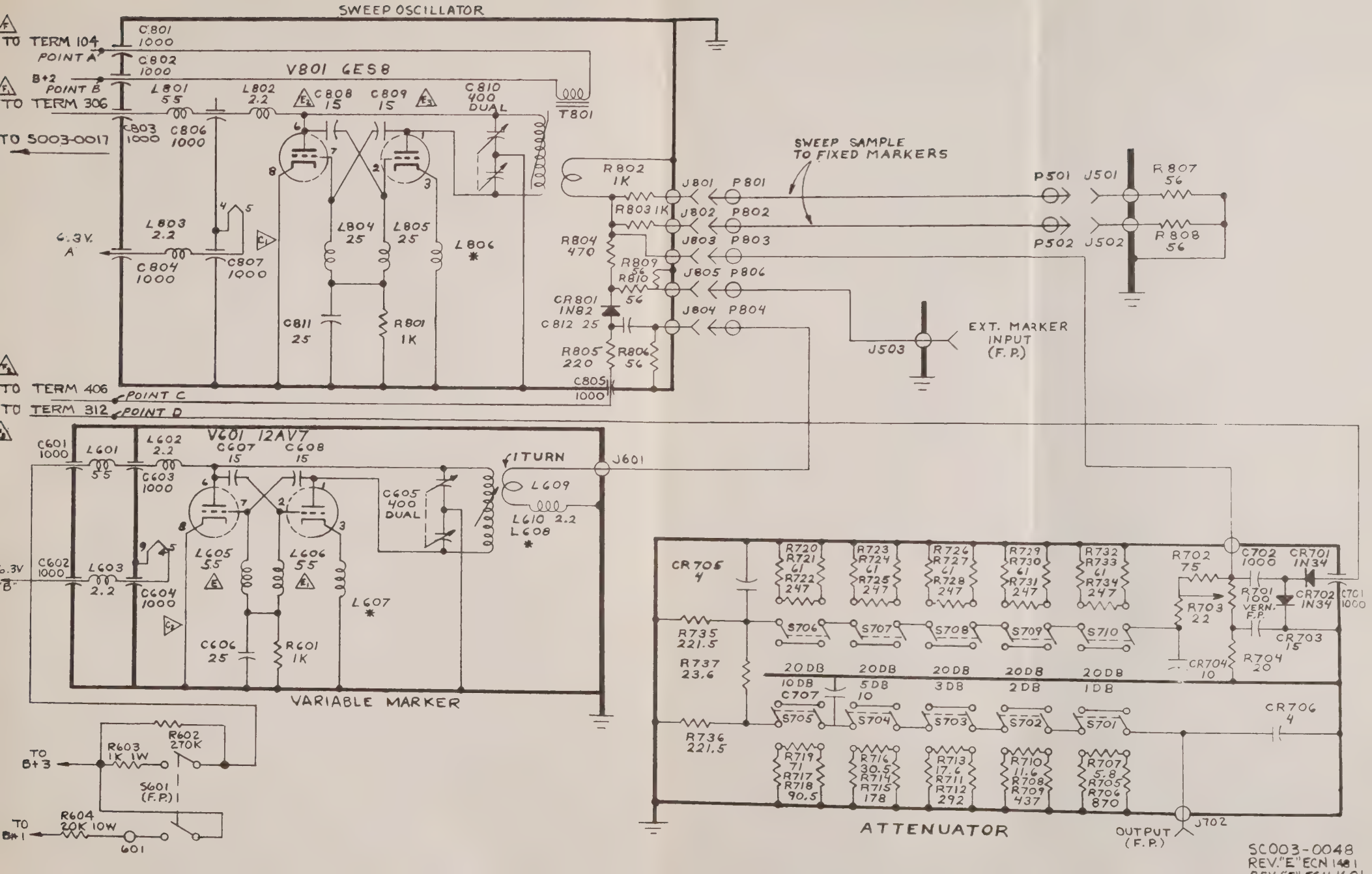
BOTTOM VIEW

TERMINALS

FRONT




V101 12AX7
V102 EL84/ 6BQ5
V301 6AU6
V302 12AX7
V303 6AU6
V201 12AX7
V304 EL84/ 6BQ5
V4 EL84/ 6BQ5
V3 EL84/ 6BQ5
V2 6AU6
V1 5651
V404 12AX7
V401 12AX7
V402 12AX7
V403 12AX7
TO POINT A
TO POINT D
TO POINT B
TO POINT C
HORIZONTAL AND SWEEP DRIVE
LEVELER
BLANKING
POWER SUPPLY
BIRDY BY-PASS
FIXED MARKER PLUG-IN BASE
TO SC003-0026 OR SC003-0048
SB003-0017
REV. "H" ECN1601 6-6-66
742



SC003-0048
REV."E" ECN 1481

ADDENDUM SHEET
MODEL LD-5M SWEEP GENERATOR INSTRUCTION MANUAL

The following changes shall be considered a part of this manual.

Page 5, Description of Chassis Controls

Delete all reference to R302 in its entirety

Page 14 change last paragraph on page from: The dual _____ wire between terminals 2 and 3.

to read: The dual primary of the power transformer is normally wired in parallel for use with 115 VAC lines. The windings can easily be reconnected in series for use with 230 volt power. With the aid of the chassis layout, bottom view, locate terminals 1, 2, 3 and 4. Remove the jumper wires from terminals 1 and 2 and terminals 3 and 4. Connect a jumper wire between terminals 2 and 3. Remove the 2 amp fuse (F1) and replace with a 1 amp Slo-Blo fuse.

93002